## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

STORIES ABOUT WELL-KNOWN MEN.

Washington, July 7 .- Harmony does not dwell among the members of the Democratic National Committee. Their recent meeting here has left remi-niscences in the minds of many the very reverse of pleasant. The facts have only within the last twentyfour hours come to the surface. "Bill" Scott, for instance, is said to be very morose. He returned from the St Louis Convention happy and contented. He had had everything his own way out there. He a platform drawn at the White House without the slightest change, not even "the dotting of an i or cept to oust "Seven-mule" Barnum from the Chairmanship of the National Committee? It is true, he among them being that he and Barnum held diaprecipitated at St. Louis. It was postponed took place on the 26th of June. On that faieful day members of the Committee accepted an invitation to New-Jersey, sir. casts nine votes for that splendid until the meeting of the Committee in this city. This go down to Marshall Hall, on the Potomac, a favorite summer resort for Washingtonians. Whether it was the malaria of that place or some other reason not yet ascertained, it is a fact that upon returning the festive members of the Democratic National Committee struck a delegation of the Republican National League that had just got off a train from Chicago and was marching up Pennsylvania-ave., and it is further of record that one particularly festive memher of the Democratic National Committee there and then scandalized such of his associates as were still in a condition to be scandalized by joining the Repub lican column, swinging his hat and shounng for " Har-

rison and Morton." After that, poor "Bill" Scott was prepared for almost anything. In vain he fried to forestall dis-aster by pleading not to have a meeting of the Committee that night. A majority felt in a "He's-a-folly-good-fellow" mood toward old Barnum and they insisted upon having the meeting. And what is more, they insisted upon re-electing him for chairman of the Committee, Scott tore around, threatening and cojoling by turns but in vain. At 11 o'clock that night the Committee adjourned and Scott was

a sadder and wiser man. Gorman had had his revenge, This accounts, it is said, for the dejected air with which Mr. Scott has gone about for the last week. He says he will never consent to the Committee going down to Marshall Hall again. The next time it meets, if he has any influence left, it will meet at

Good, pure, crotchery, old snuff-taking Allen G. Thurman seems to be in his element once more. last time I saw him in Washington, he was in fairly good health, though nobody supposed for even a moment that he would be made the candidate of his party for the Vice-Presidency. Thurman, officially, is me man-hard, cold, indifferent, uncommunicative, and unsocial; socially, Thurman is another man, two or three glasses of wine, or whatever else you have handy, and a good cigar, a game of whist, he is the most genial of gentlemen. He will scold his partner for leading from a short suit or holding back a lot of trumps, but when the hand is over and new cards dealt, he will laugh and joke in the friendliest manner. Not one of his partners, however, would be recognize in the street afterward, when he was Schator. He would take his snuff, blow his nose like a fog-horn in his red bandanna handherchief, and forget all about you the next day.

An intimate friend of Judge Thurman's tells me that his chief amusement for the last few years has been to read French novels in the original. This recalled to my informant the manner in which Thurman is said to have acquired his knowledge of the language. He had learned French as a boy in the little Ohio town of Chillicothe, and a pretty romance clusters around his acquirement of it. Mr. Thurman's father was a Haptist preacher, who, when his boy, Allen, was seven years old, moved from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Chillicothe, Ohio, and there taught school and started a small woollen manufactory. Shortly after this there came to Chillicothe a fine-looking old Frenchman with a daughter about the age of young Allen, and Allen's mother took the little French maiden into her house to live, on the cendit her father would teach Allen French. This Frenchman, whose name was Gregoire, had been educated by his family for the priesthood, but had fallen in love at the time he was about to take orders with fessor rather than that of a successful cavalry a beautiful girl, whom his family considered beneath leader. I asked him the other day: He had left the church, married her, and then finding things rather uncomfortable about home, had invested in an estate of thousands of acres in Vir-In due time this daughter was born, and was named Virginia. His wife died in giving her birth, and after a few years of grief, Gregoire determined to come to his grand estate in the new world. When he arrived, he found his Utepia a tract of stony, mountainous land, worth nothing; he had to go to work. When I entered the Confederate Army as a work to keep himself alive. In doing this he drifted to Chillicothe, and his daughter was taken into the Thurman family She did not understand a word of English, and Allen did not understand a word of French. They played together and with his teach-ing from the Prenchman and his practice with the daughter, the boy soon acquired a fair knowledge of French. He kept up his studies in after life, and I am told that he is as ready in the use of French as anybody can become with a language not his mother-tongue. By the way, I was also told that, it was from this French teacher that Senator Thurman learned to take snuff.

To the committee which informed him of his nominaof his remarks, relative to the character of his great office, which, by the way, upon a former occasion be spoke of to the Rev. Dr. Burchard as "the snap" into which the latter had gotten him:

It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the himblest citizen, and with quick ear it should ratch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and for the right.

Brave and patriotic words those surely; and it is pleasant to learn that the President's heart is at least penetrable to wrongs inflicted upon the ex-soldlers, veto messages and contrary reports notwithstanding. appears that Major Michael Urell, Vice-Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and chairman of its Employment Committee, was an employe of the serve under Surgeon P. C. Alnsworth, whose " punish ment work," to the limbo of which he consigns unfortunate clerks who disobey his ordinance against sneezing, it was my painful duty to mention in The Tribune some time ago. The duties of the Major to his distressed comrades, suffering and out of work are necessarily continuous and pressing; but Ainsworth, I am told, without due consideration of the cic-cumstances, wrote him a peremptory letter about his and, moved by a feeling of righteous indignation at the treatment he was receiving, mildly intimated that at a boy, playing marbles in the hills of Vermont, he (Urell) was serving his country at the front. Hereupon, although these true words were spoken merely "in the heat of debate," as it were, Ainsworth had Major Urell promptly " fired"; and the case has, I hear, been brought to President Cleveland's notice, who has directed that the victim of the oppressor aforesaid shall merely be suspended, pending an investigation. Little hope is entertained, however, as it is remembered that among the self-appointed body of Democratic, office-holding claqueurs who engineered the Presidential G. A. R. boom on Decoration Day a foll-fledged rebel is recently found to have smuggled himself into a Brooklyn G. A. R. Post. Last summer, moreover, one of the ablest employes of the Pension Office was summarily "bounced" by The Physical Wreck from the classified service, through the machinations of his soldier-hating creatures, D. W. Wear, Chief of the Southern Division, and Law Clerk Ward. Through the between Indianapolis and Cincinnati was boarded by Business-like Private Secretary Pruden, the discharged employe-who could not even ascertain the cause of his dismissal-got his complaint before the | dressing the conductor, he said, in a large and pomp-President, who promised, I hear, to "look into it." The our voice: ex-employe has, they tell me, heard nothing of matter

details in regard to Hannibal Hamlin's private life. The former Vice-President is not a man of wealth, he lives plainly, unostentatiously; his children are grown up to manhood and gone forth from the paternal roof. On every public occasion on which he appears, he is plainly a favorite, if cheers and hearty greetings mean anything. He is seen in the streets of Bangor on the coldest days in winter, in his clawhammer coat without an unnecessary adjunct in the way of an overcoat. He walks miles at a stretch with the alacrity of a boy, just for a constitution. He knows everybody and everybody knows him. He briar pipe in company with the head of the household. You to take these frequent long and fatiguing on the load of a lumberman he is often seen mounted. Journeys across the country." is found in the shantles of the poor smoking an old

his companionship that he will talk about it for years He never forgets a face and rarely a afterwards name, and, generally can tell you more of your family history than you know yourself. His chief relaxation is in fishing he employs the old fashioned angle-worm for balt and discards all the new-fangled appliances for capturing the finny tribe. He is exceeingly gay the ball-room, and manages, I am told, to go home

in the morning with the prettiest girl on the floor.

Mr. Hamlin's unceremonious way of dealing with
men and things is well illustrated by the following anecdote which I do not think has found its way into print yet. A few weeks after Mr. Lincoln's second had "downed" Gorman and secured the adoption of election, a Mr. Charles Templeton, of Newark, was sent to Washington as the bearer of the Electoral vote of New-Jersey, which, it will be remembered, was cast the crossing of a t.º What more could be want, ex- for McClellan and Pendleton, Democratic nominees Mr. Templeton was a very pompous individual with a grossly exaggerated idea of the importance of his wanted that badly; for a number of reasons, chief position. He invited a number of friends to accome among them being that he and Barnum held diapany him to Washington, and, it is said, went so far opposed views on the tariff. He was as to charter a special car for the delegation; at all willing, however, to blde his time and await the meet, events, they were present the following day when Tem ing of the Committee. The contest was therefore pleton appeared, package in hand, at Mr. Hamlia's

"I have the honor, Mr. Vice-President," said he, soldier and patriot, George B. McClellan, for President. New-Jersey, sir, casts nine votes for that eminen statesman and gentleman, George H. Pendleton, for

Vice-President." "The devil she does!" exclaimed Mr. Hamlin disgustedly, as he snatched the package from Templeton's hand and threw it across the room to his private secre tary, resuming the work which Templeton's appearance had interrupted.

A middle-aged man approached General Wade Ham on the other day in the Senate, and asked his influence in pressing a claim before the Committee on Military

Affinirs. He said: "General I am glad to see you again. You don't recognize me, but you personally made a prisoner of me in the war."

Comparing notes. Hampton found that it was a fact, and recalled the circumstances. He was reconnot tering one night and missed his way. Around him burned many more camp fires than he had left behind him, and entering a house he discovered that he had strayed into the enemy's lines. A few soldiers were seated at a table, and abruptly addressing them as if he was a superior officer of their own army, he asked who they were and what they were doing there. One man spoke up and replied: "We belong the the 8th N. Y. Regiment, and Gen-

eral Warren sent us to get milk." Hampton felt that all his nerve and address would te required to extricate him from this dangerous position; he reached for his pistol, held it along his thigh and on leaving the house, commanded the man who had spoken to him to follow. He did so. Hampton mounted his horse and called the man Bending down to the soldier's ear, he

whispered: "I have a pistol aimed at your heart and will shoot you if any alarm is made."

The surprised man whispered:

"I surrender." Hampton then bade him move on just ahead of his horse, and so brought him into the Confederate camp. It was this man who after twenty-three years met his captor and asked a favor of him as a Senator which he was more than willing to grant.

This reminds me of another eminent Confederate soldier, General Forrest, a large part of whose life was spent in a continuous struggle with the spelling Colonel McClure, of the Post Office Depart ment, says that General Forrest, though a born cavalry general, was one of the most illiterate men that ever lived. He and orthography, etymology

syntax and prosody were mortal foes.
"I have," said Colonel McClure, "frequently see letters from him that would have made the late Josh Billings and the late Petroleum V. Nashy as jenlous as a young girl is of her first sweetheart. As many tattles as he was in, he never could spell the engage ment as other than a 'fite.' I saw one letter from him in which he said that he had been in the war long time and had come to the conclusion that to be successful it was necessary 'to git than the fustest with the mostest men."

Another Confederate officer in Washington who attracts the attention of visitors to the Capitol is Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama. He is a very small man in stature, not weighing much over a nds, and with his long hair, straggling beard and soft eyes, he has the air of a college pro

"How is it, Senator, that a man of your slight physique and peaceable disposition should ever be come so distinguished a cavalry leader as you were

"Ch." said he modestly, "I don't think I was very distinguished and I don't make any claims to distinc-tion. I will tell you however, how I had gained the lieutenant, I put my whole heart and energy into it, drilling the men and making the company the best there was in the regiment. Pretty soon, to my sur-prise, and without a word of warning, I was made a colonel, and while in that position I applied the same principles of untiring, constant labor, and a determination to do what had to be done, well. The result was a fine organization and a devotion among my men that was touching. When they went into battle they made a record for themselves and their officers. The reward came in further promotions for me. I ascribe it to persistent application, hard work and a good deal of it-to the same rule which brings success it other walks of life."

It is claimed by those familiar with his various changeful official moods that Secretary Vilas, of the Interior Department, is not altogether happy, and that the methods in vogue in the United States Bureau of Pensions, which comes under his authority, are the source of much sorrow to the Wisconsin states-

James M. Ward, law clerk—or rather, late law clerk—of the Burcan referred to, has been the distinguished mark for many envious shafts, and charges various kinds have been from time to time prefer against him, but without avail, until the last effort to obtain his official " scalp," which is said to have been successful. It is alleged that during last Christmastide Br'er Ward desired to assume the peculiar role and duties of "Santa Claus," and promote the rotundity of The Physical Wreck's Christmas stocking. generous self-denial on the part of Ward in behalf of generous seri-denial on the part of the his superior officer was the more commendable as he happened to be impocunious at that festive season. He went, it is said, to a well-known druggist, doing business in "F"-st., and bought \$50 worth of Christmas presents for Commissioner Black, which he did not pay for, but purchased on credit. Time went on and the compounder of drugs, receiving no further call from the generous Democratic subordinate, sen in his bill. Many such intimations being unheeded the druggist brought suit, they say, against Law Clerk Ward and obtained judgment, which, however, appeared to bring him no nearer to his money. At last he sat down and wrote a long letter to the Secretary of the Interior, giving the details of the whole trans action, and animadverting very severely upon the conduct of the Democratic appointee referred to. In conduct of the Democratic appointee referred to. In fact, it is alleged that he used quite strennous language and asled the Secretary if he thoughs it right that such shameless "dead beats" should be allowed to run around this city at pleasure, obtaining honest tradesmen's goods upon false pretences. It is claimed that Secretary Villas, finding that the druggist's statement was correct, waxed exceeding wroth, and called upon Law Clerk Ward at once for his resignation. Whether the Physical Wreck, however, returned the "presents" or made any offer to reimburse the unfortunate dealer in "yerbs and simples" has not been, at this date, ascertained, although two sample copies of his own picture offered to the clerks by circular from a Baltimore firm—prior to the melancholy collapse of his Vice-Presidential boomlet—are still on view in the Pension Office Court—price without frame, £1, with oaken frame, £6—and but few takers.

Accident is responsible for some curious and sug-

Accident is responsible for some curious and suga very important-looking personage, who entered the parlor-car with two porters carrying his luggage. Ad-

"I am General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, from Washington, and I want the very best accommodations that you have!"

A gentleman with the silk button of the "Loyal Legion" in the lapel of his coat, but whose face was turned away from the incomer, was lying on the sofa in an attitude which betokened considerable weariness, and the Physical Wreck made some remark to the attendant conveying his desire for the sofa. Here-upon the occupant of the piece of furniture in queson and rose up and faced the two men, remarking to the conductor:

"I am W. W. Dudley, ex-Commissioner of Pensions,

and I know General Black."

Turning to the latter, he continued: "How do you do, General? I presume the ardnous nature of your official duties in Washington compels

portance, they say, had visibly shrunk quite a number of inches, as he replied:

"Well, no; not exactly. I have had a call to address the Grand Army boys and Chers at Cincinnati
upon some of the more important issues of the day
and I am going over to keep my engacement."

Here stood, facing one another, the Republican
ex-Commissioner of Pensions, a gallant ex-Union
officer, with one leg left upon the battlefield of
Gettysburg; travelling modestly and quietly; and
that fraudulent pensioner, the Democratic Commissioner, travelling with loud bombast and self-assertion, at the Government's expense, neglecting his
official duties and descring his post to make political
capital for his Vice-Fresidential "boomlett; he having, moreover, publicly accused his predecessor—there
present—of using his office for political purposes,
in many respects the meeting was both apposite and
peculiar. dress the Grand Army boys and Chers at Cincinnati

There was laid in this city the other day the foundation stone of a Raptist mission. The gavel used at the ceremony in laying the stone is worthy of passing notice, from the fact that it is the identical gavel with which George Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol. It is the usual size, being about one and a half inches in diameter and three inches long, with the handle about five inches, it is made of ivory, and one end is capped with gold, on which is inscribed the fact that Washington used it on that memorable occasion.

### THE PLAY-PRODUCER.

THE MAN WHO PLANS "BUSINESS." The great and rapidly increasing number of new plays annually brought out in this city has led to the foundation of an entirely novel branch of the dramatic profession in the person of the play-producer. Many theatre-goers who, during the season just closed, attended first nights or special matinee performances, will remember to have seen on the programmes a line stating, "This play produced under There are at present not more than two stage-managers in this city who devote themselves entirely to superintending the bringing out of new plays, and one of ther, has done the larger part of the business. They are not attached to the staff of any particular theatre, but are at the disposal of any manager or author who may need their

The play-producer is much more than an ordinary stage-manager. He stands for the time as the author, or at least as the expounder, of his ideas, for, as a rule, the young dramatist is not an actor, and while he may know the results he desires, is ignorant of the processes by which they must be obtained. Many managers are unable, through the pressure of other business, to give their new plays or trial productions all the time necessary for proper superintendence, and are, therefore, glad to avail themselves of the services of the producer. More especially is this the case with spectacular plays, which require a long time in preparaon, and in which there is an infinitude of v drilling each department separately and finally getting them into a harmonious whole,

The manuscript of a new play is given to the producer many weeks in advance of the date fixed for its first presentation. He proceeds to read it over and over again till, with the assistance and explanation of the author, he becomes thoroughly imbued with the pirit, feeling and purport of the play. During this assimilating process he may see chances of improvenent in the way of condensation, elaboration or alteration, and his suggestions in these directions are often of considerable value. When the producer is thoroughly familiar with the play he begins to plan arranged. This branch of stage art is of the utmost dignation when aroused. During the last four importance, as many plays of no very striking merit years he has poured out a steady stream ingenious bits of "business," which at once strike the of the meeting of the Democratic National Conven-spectator as natural and unconventional. No modern tion some of this abuse got into print in "The St. will be fresh in many memories, and this was the a day or two later and he attacked "The Post-Dispatch" feature in the piece which commanded most attention as a villanous, lying sheet, but declined to deny or at its recent performances in London.

Having thoroughly grasped the scope of the action and the nature of the characters who are to exhibit it, the play-producer, in consultation with the author er manager, who is for the time his employer, proceeds e engage the cast. In the plays of to-day, fitness of appearance and natural temperament is more obtainable than considerable experience and trained ability, and, therefore, a great deal of judgent has to be used in selecting a company. old days when actors and actresses could "play anything," they were engaged on the merit of their reputation, and their appearance was not much considered. The progress of realism has brought about a demand that actors should look their part. Like all reforms and innovations this has not been an looks without the ability to act. qualifications are happily united then eyes, ears and intellect are alike pleased.

one, with many new and elaborate scenes, his con models made and painted, and then accepted, m fled or rejected, as the case may be. Where pieces are only going to be tried for one performance, scenery is seldom especially painted, and the taste and ingenuity of the producer and the carpenter are taxed in setting and combining old scenes so as to give In speciacular plays, costumers, armor-makers, wigmakers, and all the host of tradesmen used have to be seen and constantly overlooked.

The rehearsals once begun the play-producer knows little rest till after the first presentation. On that occasion he "runs the stage"—sees that it is property set, that the people have all their properties, and attends to the ringing up and down of the curtain. After the first performance his labous generally end, though if alterations or cuts are found necessary, he attends to those the following day. The play-producer's duties are ariuous and responsible, and constant occupation is not to be reifed upon. Under these circumstances it is only reasonable that his remuneration when employed should be liberal. He rarely gets much credit from the public, and only a few of the critics, who theroughly know all the details and difficulties of stage preparation, think it necessary to give him a word of commendation. The rehearsals once begun the play-producer knows

## THEIR FIRST DINNER.

Prom The Detroit Free Press. They had just returned from their wedding tour and vers to have their first dinner in their own home.

"Well, Percy, dear," she said sweetly after breakfast, what shall we have for dinner!"

"Oh, anything you like."

"No, dear; anything you like."

"But I shall like anything you like, my little rose-ind."

"And I shall like anything you like, you precious old boy."

"Whatever you want, darling!"

Whatever you want, darling!"

But I want to please you, lovey."

And I want to please you, precious."

You old darling!"

You blessed old precious!"

But what shall we have!

"That's for you to say."

"No, for you!"

But I'm so afraid I'll order something you don't.
""

like."

"I'll like anything you like, darling."

"Truly, Percy!"

"Truly, Percy!"

"Truly, my darling."

"Because I'd feel so badly I'd just cry if I had anything you didn't like. Do you like roast beef!"

"Do you!"

"I asked you first, dearle."

"What if I don't care for it!"

"Then we'll never have a pound of it in the house."

"You little darling!"

"But do you like it!"

"Do you!"

"Do you?"

"O. Perry, you naughty old boy! How am I ever to that you like if you go on like this? And I do want please you."

"On you want and you'll be sure to please me."

t what you like if you go on has has and you beeze you."

"Please yourself and you'll be sure to please me."

"Then we'll have the beef!"

"H you say so, lavey."

"But I don't say so."

"It shall be just as my own little, lovey-dovey, ley-wifey says."

"No, just as my treasure boy says."

"No, just as my treasure boy says."

"No, just as my treasure boy says."

"No in the say treasure boy says."

"No in the say treasure boy says."

"Then I shall say beef!"

"Then I shall say beef!"

"Then I shall say beef!"

"Well, then, we'll have roast beef!"

"I love roast beef."

"So do I."

"So am I."

"You old darling!"

"You precious!"

THE LIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE LIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Of course every one knows that here is located Fort Monroe, worthless longer as a defensive fortress, but useful as the Government's Artillery School, and as a very pleasant lounging place for youthful officers who have not yet "eshed their maiden swords." I like these young officers, because they amuse me without ever disturbing my equalinity. Their air of vast superfortly to plain citizens of the Republic must be seen to be appreciated. It cannot be described. They have little to say or do with any one out of the army, always save and except these young women with rich fathers who happen to visit here. As for men folk, your embryo warrior treats them with what may be described as a "proud, majostical high scorn," as our little friend dynon wrote of one of his pirace kings. In behalf of that part of the human race now here, and ungarnished by blue and gold or white dannel uniforms, I must say that the honors are easy. It is another case of Daniel and the lions. You will recall that Daniel didn't care a —— for the lion; and the lion didn't care a —— for Dan. S

pungent retoris, albeit good-natured. In an uptown hotel a night or two ago a Democratic United States senator was saying to a group of friends that he rejoiced in the prospect of having a campaign on principle, with no personalities to mar its character. After had dilated somewhat at length upon this glorious prospect, a young man in the little throng, whose modest demeanor had been conspicuous, remarked quietly: "It will give us all a shock, Senator, to know that the Democratic party doesn't want us in this campaign to 'Tell the truth.' However, Republicans myself can stand it. Your present position reminds me of a little story that I heard told years ago, about the five-year-old boy and his plous mother, who was always telling him about religious matters. One Sunday, after an unusually long lesson, she let the little fellow out into the yard for a bit of fresh air, while she sat in the window reading. He wandered promptly into the street and was called back for a warning not to go into the street again. Twice more his footsteps went down the forbidden path. Then his mamma chided him more severely still, and cutting a switch from a convenient tree laid it on the window sill, as she told him that another violation would bring him certain punishment. Five minutes later the little fellow stood in the gateway with his foot just on the edge of the sidewalk. Beyond him was the street, whither his inclination was leading him. Glancing backward he saw the switch on the window sill. Just then, too, his mother lifted her head. With an impulsive dash he ran back to the house, up to his mother's knee, and exclaimed, 'Oh, mamma, let's talk seme more about Jesus.' I apprehend that you Democrats are in much the same fix in this matter of personalities."

who has again accepted the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, must feel himself in odd ompany, now that his party has been turned over to Great Britain and Free Trade. He is an iron manufacturer, and has always claimed to be a Protective Tariff man. The Free Traders anticipate using him as a catspaw to save their Protective Tariff men like Samuel J. Randall, Smith M. Weed, Congressman Mc-Adoo and others. Mr. Barnum evidently understands this, for when in New-York a day or two ago, he said to a Democrat who approached him on the subject of politics, "Why, there's no difference between the parties." The Democrat is a Protectionist, and had called on the Senator to ascertain the reason for the Connecticut man accepting charge of a Free Trade

the "business" or movements and actions of all the try more bitter in denunciation of President Cleve- kn business" will usually stand pretty nearly as at first of the sulphurous character of his expressions of inare frequently rendered attractive by novel and of abuse on the head of the President. On the eve manager has more facile and happy invention in this Louis Post-Dispatch," which is under the same ownera day or two later and he attached. The Post-Dispatch as a villanous, lying sheet, but declined to deny or affirm the truth of its report as to what he had said. It was about this time that he declared his intention not again to become chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and said significantly that whereas he had for years been obliged as the head of the party to keep a silent tongue, he would, as soon as he was refleved, have plenty to say. It was thought at the time to be an intimation of his purpose to at the time to be an intimation of his purpose attack President Cleveland. It may have been th sort of talk on Barnon's part, reaching the President's ears, that contributed to Barnon's refurn to the chairmanship where his mouth is again scaled. At all events the Connecticut manipulator of politics said here since his re-election as chairman: "Well, boys, I can't be interviewed yet. You see I am still chairman and a wise chairman is a still chairman."

to make with Irish Americans on the tariff question lican National Committee from this State. In twenty-is in reference to free raw materials, the importation four years this place has not been given to any one immixed blessing. We often, nowadays, get the of which they declare will give more work for laboring without a contest. The fact that Senator Fassett people here. An Irish friend of mine, who had scratched his head for some time over this proposition of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills, said yesterday: "Those solidification and harmonious union of the party in At the time while he is planning his "business," the glaver also makes out his "plots," or directions for scene painters, carpenters, property men, gas and most of my fellow irishmen. I am not to be billed man worthy of their best sized, and he was picked man worthy of their best sized, and he was picked most of my fellow irishmen. I am not to be binded by any such false cry as that into voting for anything that England wants over here. The Cobden Club wants this country made free for raw materials. That is enough for me. I don't want anything the Cobden Club wants. I make no mistake about that."

If all I hear about Louisiana politics is true, and recently that while he was prosecuting his canvass the Bay State, and one of the rising men in that meetings than Republicans. They gave him every attention, threw open their doors to make him their guest, but generally before he left the place coolly informed him that they did not propose to give him one blanked vote." In other words, having the informed him that they did not propose to give him in the state Committee, well-to-do after the man "one blanked vote." In other words, having the New-England, and likely to go into Congress count in their own hands, they proposed to make it these days to cross words with the men with what they pleased and to make it enough to defeat him as a Republican at any hazard. The Democrats became frightened lest Warmoth should after all be elected and it was this fright that caused them to commit so general and extensive frauds in the count that they rolled up a ridiculously large majority, which served to attract the notice of the entire

became frightened lest Warmoth should after all be celetied and it was this fright that caused them to commit so general and extensive frauds in the country to their villanty. A Louisiana Republican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke of a case of a colored lepablican vectority spoke o

been satisfactory to us. But we had his record ex-amined white at Chicago and we found that it was not the principle of Chinese importation that he upheld but the clearly defined legal status of affairs, and that when the opportunity came to vote against im-portation of the Chinese without creating an uncon-stitutional law and involving the matter in legal meshes, he voted right. After all the Chinese ques-tion has lost its importance as compared with this question of the tariff, and on that issue the Republi-

PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

WHAT SOME WELL-KNOWN POLITICIANS HAVE TO SAY.

The protestations of leading Democrats that they do not want a personal campaigu, now that General Harrison has been nominated, have led to not a few pungent reteris, albeit good-natured. In an uptown

"Who put Melville W. Fuller in President Cleveland's pipe?" was the inquiry made a night or two ago by a railroad man who was once prominently identified with public affairs. On a confession of ignorance, he ran on in this pointed manner: "Well, I can't answer my own question, but some things have come to my knowledge that have given me a very decided notion. Fuller was not appointed Chief Jus-tice simply because he was a rabid Copperhead secessionist. We will not for a moment presume that. It would be equally presumptuous to think that he was appointed for his qualifications. He has some literary taste, but he is not a lawver of sufficiently pronounced advancement to warrant his elevation to this great place. It was a puzzle to me to know how or why he was ever suggested for the place until I heard of a legal case that is slowly creeping up to the Supreme Court, with a great railroad against the people, Chicago worth from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Now I don't affirm it, but I have my opinion that there is I don't affirm it, but I have my opinion that there is some connection between that water-front case and Melville W. Fuller's appointment as Chief Justice. He was not recommended by the Senators from Illinois, although they have indorsed him. He appears to have literally sprung out of the ground by a freak of the President's 'intuition.' Mr. Cleveland delights in showing that he is able to run the Government alone. Semehody—was it some big Democrat who is interested in that water-front—whispered Fuller's name in his ear, and it was sent into the Senate as an evidence of the President's greatness." In further conversation the same gentleman re-

marked: "There has come over the Republican party a lack of fighting pluck which makes my blood boil. What resentment is shown, for instance, to the Demofirmation in order that we may pack the Supreme Bench? Didn't they pack the Supreme Beach from 1830 to 1860 until it was a stench in the nostrils of the people? Haven't we shown more than forbearance in letting a Confederate Brigadier, who never tried a case in his life, go on that Bench? Why, how long is it, that the people of New-York should forget it, since Chancellor Walworth was 'hung up' by the slave-owners' Senate because he had rendered a decision that they thought might if logically followed out on the Supreme Bench be adverse to them in some place, made a decision about this time-in 1844. I think-which the Democratic slave-owners thought was in the line of their wishes, and immediately he was appointed and confirmed. Why, at one time five of connection of a new play is given to the many weeks in advance of the date fixed in presentation. He proceeds to read it over gain till, with the assistance and explanation are, he becomes thoroughly imbued with the ling and purport of the play. During this gap process he may see chances of improvements he way of condensation, elaboration or and his suggestions in these directions are onsiderable value. When the producer is familiar with the play he begins to plan less" or movements and actions of all the There has probably been no Democrat in the counters or process to mark on his prompt though in rehearsals some modification of the proceeds to mark on his prompt though in rehearsals some modification of the date fixed campaign. After he left Senator Barnum, he said:

After he left Senator Barn the United States judges were appointed from the

characters. This he proceeds to make the process of the speeches by which men are placed before a copy, and though in rehearsals some modification of tariff, than Senator Barnum. Persons who know the his preconceived ideas may be found necessary, the Seven Mule manager are well aware National nominating convention are usually full of adulatory phrasings and flattering descriptions of their lives, their public services, their abilities and merits. Occasionally these adulations are so drawn out that the convention becomes weary, and chokes off the orator in an uncomplimentary manner. It was just after such an effort on the part of the recent direction than Augustin Daly. The scene with the ship as "The New-York World." Mr. Barnum had door in the "Railroad of Love" is an instance which occasion to talk with a "World" reporter in New-York on the platform. Said he: "If I should ever be called upon to present a candidate to a convention. I have in my mind about what I would say. It would be to this effect: "Gentlemen I present to you for your consideration a man who is a human being like yourselves, neither pretentious of being more worthy nor willing to be ranked less worthy. Take him as he is and he will still be a human being." I somethew have a notion that with no more said than that they would take my man."

State Senator J. S. Fassett looks so youthful that when he is pointed out as the head of the Aqueduct Investigating Committee many persons at first refuse to believe their eyes and informants. Mr. Passett has the rare distinction of having received the unanimous vote of the seventy-two members of the New-The big point which Democratic Free Traders hope | York delegation at Chicago for member of the Repub-

one-half of it is drawn out by the Senate investiga-ting committee, this country will listen to tales of sized man of perhaps forty-three, with a full, close ting committee, this country will listen to tales of sized man of perhaps forty-three, with a full, close outrage and murder for political reasons such as cropped sandy beard, gold-bowed spectacles, and were heard when the Ku Klux and the night riders pleasant face. He is M. P. Walker, of Springfield, were abroad in the South. Governor Warmoth said Mass., Department Commander of the G. A. R. for of the State Democrats more often presided at his ganization who are mentioned as candidates for Grand Commander next year. Mr. Walker was the youngest oldier on the rolls of the State of Massachusetts who served a full term of three years enlistment, been a member of the State Senate, is a me etts is good for 40,000 majority for Harrison

# DO YOU GO TO EUROPE THIS YEAR?

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

# WASHINGTON SOCIETY WOMEN.

The Opinion of a Fashionable Modiste.

INTERESTING TO MEN AND WOMEN.

To Be Read Carefully.

Miss J. F. Smith, No. 1,139 Ninth-st., N. W. Washington, D. C., who dresses the leading society of that city, writes under date of June 4, 1888

"Dear Madame: I have suffered for three years from nervous prostration and have only kept on my feet through the use of tonics. This year it had been a harder fight than ever, but about two months ago one of my customers (Mrs. Justice Miller) advised me to try your 'Vita Nuova.' I have improved steadily since I began the use of it, and would like to know if you will send it to me direct, and what you will charge me by the dozen bottles. My forewoman, who is consumptive, is also taking it with great benefit. I have recommended 'Vita Nuova' to many of my customers An early, answer will greatly oblige.
"To Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 52 and 54 Park place,

New-York.

Thus is "Vita Nuova" recommended and used throughout the entire country. It has restored to health the aged and the infant. No remedy has ever commanded such spontaneous informments; no remedy has so many, friends. The stomach and nerves are the causes of our troubles. "Vita Nuova" quickly bringsthem into normal condition. One dose of "Vita Nuova" will digest a hearty meal in one to two hours, thus relieving the weak stomach of all strain. Refreshing steep and perfect health will follow its use. Pure blood is its companion. It is not a wine of coca, and counterfeits and substitutes have proved unavailing.

## IN THE CHURCH PORCH:

GLANCES AT MEN AND THINGS. Converts or perverts from Rome,-which of these two terms you will use will depend on your theologi-

cal bias,-have not always justified the expectations that have been formed in regard to them. a certain type of 'vert who neither carries away the respect of the church he has left nor inspires the confidence of those to whom he comes. other hand there are many who impress both friend and foe with the sincerity of their motives in changing their creed. Among these I am glad to mention the name of a man who has been and is now doing a great and hopeful work for the moral uplifting of his fellow Italians in New-York. I refer to the Rev. C. Stauder, formerly a distinguished Roman Catholic priest in Italy, now a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in this city. For many years he has been ments, to carry on missionary work among the Italians in connection with the Episcopal Church, and It is through no fault of his that this work has not been more successful. Perhaps his brethren in the Episcopal ministry have not understood the man or appreciated the importance of the work. Perhaps the Italians themselves were either too Roman Catholic or too pagan to be influenced by Mr. Stauder's self-denying labors. The fact remains that in this as in many other cases. Protestantism does not seemto have the ability to use exceptional gifts in exceptional ways. I have known Mr. Stander for fifteen years A man of great scholarship, an accomplished linguist, quite content to sink himself in his humble work. He is now, with the contial approval of Bishop Potter, developing an "Italian Young Men's Christia Association," his accomplished wife being at the head of a similar organization for Italian young women. The headquarters are at No. 60 Washington Square. The possibilities of good in such institutions are very great. If the churches are to reach the Italians at all, it must be through the social life of the people. This people from anarchistic associations and socialistic plots, rescue their children from padronage, and instruct them in the language and usages of the country. so that they may become intelligent and useful American citizens. This is a great work, the greater because unsectarian. It appeals for sympathy and aid to me of every creed who love their fellow man, and should not appeal in vain. Funds for a "Home" for these associations are now urgently needed, and Mr. Stander, ashs all citizens of this great city to help in his effort to make good citizens of the poor and ignorant Italians whose present condition is a constant menace to the well-being of the city.

In a recent interview in "The London Globe," Archdeacon Mackay-Smith touched on a very important matter, namely the phenomenal ignorance of so many English immigrants in regard to religion in general. and especialty in regard to the religious system in which they have been brought up. Here is a weak spot in the English Church which is wholly inexcusable. The parochial system of the English Church covers every foot of the Kingdom, and every soul in it is, as a matter of course, under the spiritual care of some beneficed elergyman of the Church. So much is this the case that Dissenting ministers are, in the eyes of the law and the Church, simply usurpers whose unlawful work is merely tolerated; and all the good they have done has been in spite of the Church and in the face of a grievous social ostracism. And yet, notwithstandof a grievous social ostracism. And yet, notwithstanding all this, it is notorious that thousands of English immigrants come to our shores every year, stupidly, densely, hopehesily ignorant, not only of the doctrines of their Church, but of the very principles of religion. Men and women who have been born and brought up almost under the shadow of some great cathedral og historic parish church, and in the very atmosphere of Anglicanism, hardly know who made them. No wonder that men begin to doubt the usefulness of an Established Church when it fails so vitally in doing its work.

A friend of mine was the rector, a few years ago,

of a church attended by a great many English people who were employed in certain fron mills. He tells me that their utter failure to conceive of religion as something related to conduct was what most struck him. There were a few functions of the Church of which they thought a great deal. Eaptism was looked on with especial regard by them, although they had little or no understanding of its spiritual meaning. It was simply a mysterious bit of hocus-pocus the observance of whch would ward off disease and perhaps death. They always, therefore, insisted on having their children "done," to use their vernacular, as soon as possible. But when they were "done" the parents took no more interest in the matter. These people also liked to attend church on Christmas and also liked to attend church on Christmas and Easter, many of them, especially the men, confining their church-going to those times. As for contributing to the support of the Church, they never for a moment thought of such a thing. Most of them appeared to be stolled and patient beasts of burden, who, even if they earned good wages, did not know how to enjoy life. These people represent a great stratum of English society, which the Church has never been able to influence, and which is much harder to mould and educate than pure paganism. No wonder the religious problem is hard to solve in this country when even. Christian England sends over such immigrants.

A paper in this city the other day spoke of a certain distinguished clargyman as having Presbyter an whiskers. I am unable to describe such whiskers exactly, but I am under the impression that they are side whiskers set pretty well back on the face, and having no connection with the mustache. Indeed having no connection with the mustache should be shaved to bring out the beauties of the ideal Presbyterian whiskers. The Methodist type of hirsute adornment is somewhat different, consisting of a full beard, well trimmed, and with no mustache. that you could nearly always tell a Methodist parson by looking at his beard; but alas! those good old days are gone, and you can now see Methodist clergymen with fashlonably trimmed beards and curled mustaches, so that it is audicult to tell them from Wall Street brokers. In the Protestant Episcopal Church there are different types of face adornment. The Anglo-Catholic "priest" is shaven and shorn, just like his Roman Catholic brother. By the way, one reason for this regulation, I believe, is that it enables the officials. ing clergyman to partake of the Holy Communion more decently and reverently. The Broad Churchman doesn't cultivate any type of whiskers, but follows dressmaker's going: so is our cook—she asked me to ket her go last year, but I induced her to wait till this summer. I think it will be more comfortable at home. All the snobs will be abroad, you know—self are going and you musta't think I mean to be self are going and you musta't think I mean to be rude, but I do think Newport will be just too lovely for any use this year. I shall stay there till the end of August, and then George talks of going to California, the after the election. The brass bands and processions and noise are so horrid, and I mean to escape them. The paper says those dreadfully vulgar Smiggs are going on the Palusha, I hope—"
English Tweed, with rather tightly compressed lips and luminous eyes: "Oh; they will travel in the second eabin, of course! Now, I must say goodby, dear!"

Terra Cotta: "Come and see me before you go. Terra Cotta: "Come and see me before you go. The got any quantity of remedies for seasickness."

English Tweed: Thank you, good-by, dear: "

A LARGE PINEAPPLE.

From The Adanta Constitution.

"You ought to have seen a pineapple I received from a friend," said a truthful citizen yeacrday. "It weighed seven pounds and was perfectly ripe—I tell you it was delicious. I never saw such large and perfect fruit as we are receiving this year."

We are receiving this year."

The Broad Churchman docan't cultivate any type of whiskers, but cultivate the Presbyterian style of whiskers, the object being to make the whiskers as the of whiskers, the object of whiskers,